CLAIMS

1. A method for preparing a genome library of any biological organisms, characterized by use of a PCR to amplify a genome, the PCR using as a template a genomic DNA of a target organism or its fragments, and using one kind of primer with a specific sequence.

2. A method for preparing a genome library according to claim 1, characterized by use of an oligo-DNA as a primer designed so as to include a frequently appearing sequence within a genome of a target organism.

3. A method for preparing a genome library according to claim 2, characterized by use of an oligo-DNA as a primer designed so as to include a frequently appearing sequence of 6mer or more.

4. A method for preparing a genome library according to claim 3, characterized by use of an oligo-DNA as a primer designed so as to have a frequently appearing sequence of 6mer or more at its 3'-terminal side, and further to have, at its 5'-terminal side, a sequence with no or low frequency within a genome of a target organism.

5. A method for preparing a genome library according to any of claims 3 or 4, characterized by use of an oligo-DNA as a primer designed so as to have, at its 3'-terminal side, a 6mer sequence selected from the 1^{st} to 20^{th} frequently appearing sequences among all the known 6mer sequences, on the basis of a known sequence information of a genome of a target organism.

6. A method for preparing a genome library according to claim 3, characterized by use of an oligo-DNA as a primer designed so as to consist of a 10mer sequence selected from the 1^{st} to 20^{th} frequently appearing sequences among all the known 10mer sequences, on the basis of a known sequence information of a genome of a target organism.

8. A method for preparing a genome library, characterized by carrying out a first PCR using the primer according to claim 4, and followed by a second PCR using a primer including the 5'-terminal side sequence.

9. A method for preparing a genome library according to any of claims 1-6 and 8, characterized by a PCR condition having a cycle with an annealing temperature set within the range of 30-45° C, and a temperature raising period set within the range of 5 seconds to 20 minutes, said temperature raising period being time for shifting from the annealing temperature to an extension reaction temperature.

10. (Cancelled)

11. (Cancelled)

12. (Cancelled)

13. (Amended) A genome library prepared by the method according to any of claims 1-6, 8 and 9.

CLAIMS

(Amendment under the PCT Article 34)

1. (Amended) A method for preparing a genome library of any biological organisms, characterized by use of a PCR to amplify a genome, the PCR using as a template a genomic DNA of a target organism or its fragments, and using one kind of primer with a specific sequence.

2. A method for preparing a genome library according to claim 1, characterized by use of an oligo-DNA as a primer designed so as to include a frequently appearing sequence within a genome of a target organism.

3. A method for preparing a genome library according to claim 2, characterized by use of an oligo-DNA as a primer designed so as to include a frequently appearing sequence of 6mer or more.

4. (Amended) A method for preparing a genome library according to claim 3, characterized by use of an oligo-DNA as a primer designed so as to have a frequently appearing sequence of 6mer or more at its 3'-terminal side, and further to have, at its 5'-terminal side, a sequence with no or low frequency within a genome of a target organism.

5. (Amended) A method for preparing a genome library according to any of claims 3 or 4, characterized by use of an oligo-DNA as a primer designed so as to have, at its 3'-terminal side, a 6mer sequence selected from the 1st to 20th frequently appearing

sequences among all the known 6mer sequences, on the basis of a known sequence information of a genome of a target organism.

6. (Amended) A method for preparing a genome library according to claim 3, characterized by use of an oligo-DNA as a primer designed so as to consist of a 10mer sequence selected from the 1st to 20th frequently appearing sequences among all the known 10mer sequences, on the basis of a known sequence information of a genome of a target organism.

7. (Cancelled)

8. (Amended) A method for preparing a genome library, characterized by carrying out a first PCR using the primer according to claim 4, and followed by a second PCR using a primer including the 5'-terminal side sequence.

9. (Amended) A method for preparing a genome library according to any of claims 1-6 and 8, characterized by a PCR condition having a cycle with an annealing temperature set within the range of 30-45℃, and a temperature raising period set within the range of 5 seconds to 20 minutes, said temperature raising period being time for shifting from the annealing temperature to an extension reaction temperature.

10. (Cancelled)

11. (Cancelled)

12. (Cancelled)

13. (Amended) A genome library prepared by the method according to any of claims 1-6, 8 and 9.